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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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JUNE 2, 1896.—Ordered to be printed.

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Mr. HANSBROUGH, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany H. R. 1820.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1820) granting a pension to Neil McNeil, have examined the same, and report:

The report of the Committee on Invalid Pensions of the House of Representatives, hereto appended, is adopted, and the passage of the bill is recommended.

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HOUSE REPORT.

This man alleges that about August 20, 1862, at the request of Capt. Richard Stout, he, with a number of others, joined Company B, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, to assist in protecting the settlers on the frontier against the Indians.

The company was divided into squads of about 15 men each, and he had command of one of the squads.

That on September 3, 1862, in what was known as the battle of Acton, an engagement with Indians, he received a gunshot wound in the left arm, about 4 inches from the shoulder, said shot cutting the upper tendon of the flexor muscle, by reason of which he is much disabled in the performance of the labor required in his occupation as a farmer.

The above allegations of McNeil are corroborated by the sworn statements of N. R. Thompson and Jacob A. Wolverton, members of Company B, Ninth Minnesota Volunteers, with which McNeil was serving when wounded.

William Reems, another member of the company, testifies under oath that he was wounded at the time and place and under the circumstances alleged.

The evidence establishes beyond question the fact that McNeil was wounded in battle while serving with United States soldiers and under command of United States officers.

The board of pension examining surgeons find, describe, and rate the wound, but the Pension Bureau can not admit it, as claimant was not enlisted or mustered into the United States service. Your committee consider the bill one of merit, and recommend that the bill do pass.